

Fire Danger Area:

- CDC-North Mountains
- ◆ North/Central IDPanhandle
- North Mountains SIG
 - * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by 3 day period for 2005 - 2019

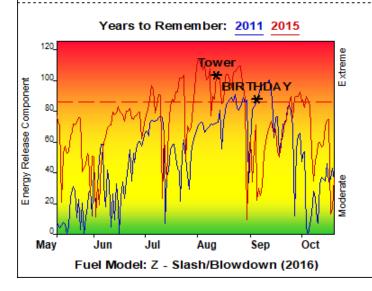
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2459 observations) 90th Percentile -- 10% of the 2459 days from 2005 - 2019

had an Energy Release Component above 88

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,

Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.

Watch local conditions and variations across

the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.

✓ Listen to weather forecasts — especially WIND.

Past Experience:

-Drought conditions with lack of moisture (<1/4" in past 6 weeks) led to dry fuels in August 2015. A passing cold front with winds gusting to 25mph and high temps (>90F) and low RH (<15%) caused the Tower Fire (25,685ac) to escape IA and make a 6.5 mile 1 day run in heavy timber.

-The 2011 Birthday fire made a large run (600ac) in spruce/fir with prolific spotting into areas where live fuel moistures were seasonably low (80%). High elevation temps were 81 F. RH's were 19% and 1000-hr fuel moistures low (11%)

-Pay attention to passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts and low live fuel moistures that can increase fire activity

Responsible Agency: USFS, BLM, IDL, CDT

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